NUMB. CLVIII.] THE AUGUST 1, 1789.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1789. [VOL. IV.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, July 4th, 1789.

B.

DAVID Boggs.

C.

Joseph Cox, Matthew Cunningham. William Clark, 3; Edward Cheese, Ralph Cherry, John Cockell, Eli Coulter, James Cairns.

D

James Dixon; William Donaldson.

E.

Joseph Elton, Joshua Elder.

H.

Enoch Hankins.

I.

Robert Jones, Ephraim Jones.

K,

James Kearns.

L.

Charles Lyle, Eliphalet Lad.

M.

Thomas Marshall, John M'Night, James Myers, Duncan M'Kinzie, 2; William Munro, Absalom Martin.

O.

Isaac Orchard, Henry Owen.

P.

William Powell, John Pawley, Mr Peyton

R.

John Robinson,

S.

Judge Symmes, Robert Smith, Doctor Slater, David Smith.

T.

David Tait,

V.

Jeremiah Vangilder.

W.

Jerry Welder,

Y.

John Young.

ALL those who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, respecting the settlement of their accounts, are, for the last time, called upon to settle and pay off the same, on or before the 31st instant, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit, without further notice.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a PLANTATION,

A Valuable House and Lot in the town of Pittsburgh. Enquire of the printer. July 10.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public and his friends, that he has established a

Nail Manufactory,

in the Town of Washington, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Acklin, where may be had nails of different kinds, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash only. He wants a couple of journeymen nailers.

He has furnished himself with a small but neat assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell for beef cattle on foot, pork, whiskey, country linen, beeswax, tallow, and butter.

SAMUEL BLACK.

Washington, July 7, 1789.

AT the beginning of a new year of our publication as this is, it may be proper to say a few words to our subscribers, and to the public in general. At the commencement of the business, we labored under the expence of exporting our types and printing furniture from a distance. The carriage of paper from the east of the mountain, has still remained a great burthen upon us; but the number of our subscribers having increased, and there being a prospect that a paper mill will be established shortly in this western country, we have it in our power to reduce the subscription money, from Half a Guinea, which has been the sum heretofore, to Two Dollars; and when this mill shall be really established, and our subscribers, from the population and improvement of the country increasing, we may have it in our power to reduce it to a still less sum. That we may be able to do this, it will be the interest of every subscriber to continue and to induce others to give us their names. It will not be merely the information and amusement that our paper can give, that will be taken into view, but the public good; that such a vehicle of intelligence should exist in our country; that such a light should be kept burning.

Surely in the course of a year, a man may find Two Dollars worth of information and amusement in this Gazette: but if not, he will consider that in time it may improve, and he will at a future day reap the benefit of it. The very advantage of having such a medium of advertisement, may in one year be of use of that value; and if not this year to him, it may in the subsequent. How should Sheriffs sales; lands that are about to be sold for the non payment of taxes; the inventories of merchants in different places; proposals of sale of private property by the owner, and a thousand other things be held up to public view but by our means? Does it not raise the value of land, and of property of every kind, to have the advantage of a Gazette in the country? Without it we should be thrown, as it were, half an age back into the dark, and be in that degree a barbarous and unenlightened people.

When any one, therefore, thinks of paying for the paper, he will not consider it so much the price of our labor, as laying the foundation of his own fame and grandeur, and the reputation and good of the country. It were better to want half the sun out of our hemisphere, than the light of science. This Gazette, therefore, which must be considered as a small ray of the great luminary, ought to be encouraged.

A great misfortune under which we have labored, has been the difficulty of conveying the papers to our subscribers. We have felt it infinitely more on account of the vexation of disappointing those who wish to favor us, than any real loss to ourselves, by the discouragement to others in taking our Gazette. This uncertainty of communication still in a great degree exists, but lessens every day, from the highways which are generally opened, and from the population of the country, and the constant intercourse which begins to be kept up; and we now know better what stages may be chosen as repositories, and from a knowledge of the people can better tell whose fidelity and attention we can trust with our packets. We hope, therefore, in all respects things will be better, and solicit the public favor, and on our part shall be disposed to do all that is in our power to give general satisfaction.

The PRINTER of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1789.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 24.

AT Madrid a royal schedule was published the 28th of last month, announcing permission to all Spanish ships to transport negroes, without hindrance to the islands of Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, free of duty, provided they take on board no other commodity than such as is necessary for the accommodation of the slaves. The same permission is granted, with a few restrictions, for the space of two years, to foreign bottoms.

The American merchants received last week from New York, remittances to the amount of fifty thousand pounds.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 2.

"We are got into the month of April, and yet no motions are perceived in any of the winter quarters from the Adriatic to the borders of the Pruth, and though it seems that both officers and soldiers ardently wish to get into tents to breathe a little fresh air, there is no appearance of any such disposition at present, as the concentration of the grand army and the separate corps is not a matter that can take place soon, it being impossible for them to begin moving before the month of May. In the mean time our politicians are busy in forming their speculative plans; some pretend that to avoid the effects of a bad climate, and to approach nearer the enemy, the grand army will not remain at Semlin, but pass the Save, and encamp at Sabatsch. Others regard this plan as dangerous, as the Bannat would be more exposed to an invasion than last year. In the interim, whilst the operations concerted between the two allied armies develope themselves, we receive the agreeable intelligence from Hungary and Croatia of the diminution of the putrid fevers, which are become less dangerous since the cold has ceased.

"They write from Temeswar, that some Wallachian fugitives, wearied with the oppression of the Hospodar Maurojeni, have retired to the Austrian territory. These people complain bitterly of the state of Wallachia, where the Ottoman troops have prevented the peasants from tilling the earth, by carrying away all their horned cattle; but this appears rather too exaggerated, and shews how difficult it is to judge of what has happened at a distance, particularly from the representation of a discontented people; besides, this evil can only exist on the confines, and is common, in some respects, even among the Austrian subjects."

The letters received from Berlin by yesterday's mail from Holland, fully confirm the intelligence already given in this paper, that the king of Prussia has abandoned that uniform system he has pursued for several months past, in instigating the diet to an offensive conduct towards the empress of Russia, and by this change he has sacrificed that party, which has so strenuously assisted his views in Poland.

The probable causes of this change of politics were given in our paper of yesterday.

The preparations for war, which have for some time past, been going on at Berlin, are entirely suspended, and the appearances of it diminish daily.

The war in the northern part of Europe will be carried on with great vigor; and much bloody work may be expected this summer.

There are great bets laid, that this country will be involved in a war, before the end of one year.

His majesty's health continues sound; his assiduity in business increases, and no dangers are entertained of a relapse. The king's physicians are all to be pensioned by parliement.

A day of general thanksgiving has been ordered on account of his majesty's recovery.

American News.

ALBANY, June 15.

The distress of the inhabitants in the upper parts of the country in consequence of unequalled scarcity of grain, is truly deplorable. Many of those bordering on Lake Champlain, we are assured by a gentleman of veracity who resides in that country, have no other dependance for support than the wild roots of the earth, and the fish which they catch in the lake.

Last week a poor man, just able to muster together the price of two bushel of corn, and to pay for horse hire, travelled upwards of thirty six miles to this city, ere he could purchase the grain. His family, which was numerous, he said, had little or nothing to support them till his return.

A correspondent, who signs, "Homo sum nihil humani a me alienum puto, sincerely wishes that some mode could be devised, and put in immediate

operation, to obviate the dreadful effects of the present scarcity in the country. He would fondly hope, that those gentlemen whom Providence has distinguished by blessing their endeavours with the ample gifts of fortune, would take the lead which the occasion seems to force on them, and distinguish themselves as benevolent citizens and genuine philanthropists! Religion, which comprehends every virtue, in the most forcible language, inculcates the exercise of charity; and human nature cannot appear to greater advantage than when engaged in the cause of benevolence, nor receive a more ample gratification than the consolatory reflection of having administered relief to the cries of distress. A subscription set on foot in this city and the towns adjacent, for buying and distributing grain to the meagre children of famine, and such other benevolent purpose as a committee might direct, would no doubt rapidly fill, and in its beneficent operations, be productive of benefits of the most extensive and salutary nature.

N E W-Y O R K.

June 24. The present is the *maiden* session of our American legislature, and has been distinguished by the predominance of as pure principles of patriotism, as ever graced a legislative assembly.

No future session of Congress, will ever have so arduous and weighty a charge on their hands. The business of legislation is always attended with difficulties, and requires the combined exertions of genius, talents and experience; but the present Congress have no precedents, that apply to the circumstances of the United States, to direct their footsteps; no examples to imitate, and no striking historical facts on which to ground their decisions; all is bare creation. They have a constitution to unfold and display, that is original in its construction and design. Interests to attend to, that never were before blended and made cognizable by a legislative body; an example to set original in its formation, and anticipations to justify that are founded upon the most exalted ideas of human perfection. Added to these, their materials are few; their objects numerous; and expectation boundless. In such a situation, those that undertake the conduct of our public affairs upon right principles, when time shall do them justice, will rank with the first patriots and friends of mankind.

The unfolding, displaying, and establishing the various parts of a new and untried system of government is an arduous task.

Mankind are as different, perhaps, in the formation of their perceptive powers, as in the lineaments of their countenances: hence a variety of constructions is often put upon that, which has but one precise and definite meaning; and that which in the very nature of things must be vague and uncertain, it is often contended has the most limited and confined signification. These considerations suggest the importance of patience, forbearance and moderation; for those truths which are the result of the most diligent, honest, and laborious investigation, like gold that bears the hottest fire, will be found the most pure, durable, and important.

The science of government, independent of the establishment of a new constitution, is intricate and difficult to a very great degree. A free government is infinitely more so than an arbitrary one: The rights of the citizens require the utmost exertions of the human faculties to devise ways and means for their security: Hence the necessity of a great variety of laws; but in an arbitrary, or a despotic government, there is but ONE LAW, and that is the will of the supreme power.

While our country calls for the exertions of every individual; and on those exertions, at the present moment depend the success of our new government, and the happiness and prosperity of the United States in all the succeeding periods of their existence, let all inferior considerations be sacrificed to the ennobling one of attempting to make a Nation Happy.

"Mind your Business" said the Congress under the Old confederation. This is a most useful injunction: Let every one attend assiduously to the duties of his particular calling; for it is as true as it is obvious, that the peace and prosperity of the whole are constituted by the happiness and tranquility of individuals.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, July 1, 1789.

THE house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the treasury bill. Several amendments were moved and lost.

Mr. Gerry moved to recommit the bill, which was negatived without a division

A clause was moved to be annexed to the bill, prohibiting the speculations in public securities, or in the purchase of public lands, during their continuance in office. After some conversation this motion was carried.

Mr. Madison brought forward a proposition, providing that the under officers of the revenue who should be prosecuted for neglecting to settle their accounts, should suffer both their own and the costs of prosecution. This was opposed and lost.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

A message was received from the senate, acquainting the house, that the senate adhered to their amendments to the tonnage bill, respecting the discrimination in favor of the ships belonging to the allies of the United States.

The question for concurring with the senate on the amendments to this bill, produced an animated conversation.

It was urged by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Lawrence, and some others, that the house had now the ultimatum of the senate, determined on by a large majority. That the question involved a dilemma; whether the house would concur with the senate in amendments, which they had before rejected, but which secured an abundant discrimination between American and foreign ships, or would lose this important bill, which would be so productive, so necessary to the regulation of trade, and to the just and equal balance of the whole impost system. This dilemma was easily solved. The question was, whether a small good was to be preferred to a great one; whether the whole revenue arising from the American navigation should be given up, for the sake of exercising a fanciful predilection and preference over another. It was calculated that the product of this tonnage would amount to 124.000 dollars. This was too serious an object to be neglected even for a short time, without some important compensation; and especially to be hazarded for the precarious hope of any other measures being devised to embrace so desirable a prize.

It was farther contended, that it was improper for this house, in which the policy of a discrimination had been determined, in the last instance, only by a majority of one, to persevere in opposing so large and respectable a majority of the senate as had joined in disapproving a discrimination. It was unreasonable to force a large number of the senate to sacrifice their principles to the opinion of a single man.

It was contended on the other side by Mr. Madison Mr. Vining, and Mr. Page, that a concurrence with the senate, at this time, after three full and deliberate discussions and resolutions of the house in favor of this discrimination, and without a single argument advanced to induce a change of sentiment, was an inconsistent measure, and dangerous to the privileges of the house. It would establish, it was said, the worst of all precedents. It would establish a perpetual argument for the submission of the representatives to the senate in any future differences.

The danger of losing the bill, it was contended, was an argument that went to destroy the balance of the constitution; as it always might be urged when the senate chose to persevere in amending a bill contrary to the judgement of the house, or of negativing any favorite measure of this body.

To give way unconditionally in an important matter, when no other reason was offered, but the ultimate determination of the senate, it was affirmed was a humiliation unworthy of the house of representatives, and inconsistent with their dignity.

If it were a measure of conciliation, it was observed, much might be plead in its favor. But it bore none of the marks of a principle of accommodation; which was always understood to be a meeting of the parties on some line, by the mutual sacrifice of particular principles or objects.

It was farther urged that it was not true that a farther opposition would involve the necessity of losing the bill. It was to be hoped that it was not yet too late to devise some mode of accommodating the differences; or, if it was, yet if the bill were sent back to the senate, some considerations might induce them to recede, which, consistently with the rules of parliamentary proceeding, they might do previous to a second adherence.

On the question of concurrence, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Page, and the question was carried by 31 against 19.

Thursday, July 2.

A letter from Baron de Steuben, President of the New York State Society of Cincinnati, addressed to the Speaker, was read, requesting the honour of the House's presence at the celebration of the 4th July.

The engrossed bill for establishing treasury department was read a third time, and the blank in the clause providing that the treasure shall give a bond with sufficient surities for the faithful performance and blank in the clause providing a penalty upon the secretary and other officers for being concerned in commerce, speculations, &c. was filled up with 5000 dollars for the delinquency of the secretary, and 2000 dollars for that of the comptroller, register, &c.

The bill was then passed by a large majority.

Mr Gerry introduced a bill for establishing light-houses, and for authorising the several states to create and regulate pilots. Ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost; and the committee having made some progress, rose, and the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, (Rhode-Island) June 20.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable member of Congress, to his friend in this state, June 13.

"Most persons here will not believe that your people will be long held in error with respect to their best interests. They consider the speedy accession of your state as a matter of certainty. With that idea the duty on lime and barley was stricken out of the impost bill. It was thought unnecessary to take any measures to effect a purpose which of itself was so nearly accomplished. The separation of your state is not contemplated as a possible event. It need not be said how much it would affect the union at large. The means which the government possesses to make the separation undesirable to your people, are equally obvious. Let your merchants, farmers, and manufacturers, consider well how much they have prospered in a state of union with their brethren, and what may be expected to ensure the continuance of their prosperity, whenever Congress shall be compelled to resort to those means. Every government must enforce its own revenue laws, and provide for the public safety and tranquility, as circumstances may require. I do not pretend to say what would be the line of conduct, if your state should finally renounce the union; but let a thinking Rhode Island man weigh in his own mind what prudence and justice will require to be done.

"I have not a doubt that your state will finally accede to the union. Nature, compact, interest, the ties of honor, and those of blood, bind us indissolubly together. Of all political curses the most formidable is disunion; for I do not know another, which that would not draw after it. I am shocked to argue upon such a topic. Yet, if it is only probable that some party men intend a separation, it would be very proper to warn your people of the consequences.

"Of all conditions, that of fear and distrust is the most painful. The reason why men submit to bear the burthen of government, is to be actually safe, and to feel secure. What security against external force can your people have? The sea is open to the fleets of foreign nations, and an imaginary line divides you from your neighbours. Either the states will be friendly, or they will not. If laws and oaths, and the aid of all good men, who will make a common cause of any violation of their rights, will not induce you to unite with the states as brethren, on how much worse security will you not trust them as neighbours? Suppose them hostile, encroaching neighbours, what will protect your state? Not its own strength. Will they seek foreign protection? The idea is delusive. No nation in Europe would consent to afford it, and all Europe would not long be able. Would all your property recompence them, if they should? Would a nation of slaves---would armies and fleets respect your liberties, more than your own servants?

"What is to become of your proportion of the public debt? If that should be adjusted without the voice of your representatives, and prompt payment demanded, would the burthen fall lightly upon your citizens? The taxes on consumable articles will almost imperceptibly relieve the states in the union from the effects of the war.

"Supposing the idea of a separation to be disdained, by every true American, then the people of your state must consider the government as their own. If they are to live under it, and it is clear that they must, prudence will dictate that they should not lose time in acceding to it. The newspapers will shew, that almost every debate in Congress has involved the most precious interests of Rhode Island. The interests of their eastern brethern are inseparably united with their own. The aid of your state in Congress has been needed, and earnestly desired. Surely there is no profit in delay. On the contrary, you endanger your own cause, you may defeat your own wishes.

The reasons why your state should join the government. The only reason why it should not, is drawn from the supposed tendency of some parts of the constitution. That very reason will afford a very strong one why they should accede, and

ple are in earnest, let them send their representatives to unite with those who are endeavouring to introduce them. They would be very arrogant and uncandid to suppose, that a majority in Congress are not as zealously disposed to guard the freedom of America from violation as the people of Rhode Island. But if they are the only people who love liberty, and who know how to secure it, the federal constitution, if it is as defective as they pretend, will furnish scope for their talents. Congress is the body in which such people may do good. If they are anxious to improve the government, why absent themselves from New-York? If amendments are not made, who will be less excuseable than they? If they object, perhaps the amendments will not be agreed to. The answer is plain, they must live under the government as it is. Surely the chance of their adoption is less, if Rhode Island should be unrepresented. North Carolina has even rejected the constitution, yet they have called another convention, and will accede beyond question. Why has that state been blind to the very different policy of yours? The example of North Carolina should be allowed some weight. The confidence that some amendments will be made, has guided them in twice calling a convention. I trust that the discussion of the amendments will be liberally managed, and such as are proper will be inserted. A motion for the purpose has been made, and it was urged that it was proper to delay the consideration for some time, in order that the states which have been most dissatisfied might be represented. Rhode-Island was particularly alluded to, and it was said to be impracticable for the members of your state to be chosen and sent in a short time. The motion contains a bill of rights, and many explanations which cannot fail to satisfy any reasonable man. Accordingly the business was allowed to subside. You may be assured, however, that it will be resumed as soon as the government is organized, the revenue bill in operation, and the great departments arranged. At present the house is too closely occupied with those objects, to attend to any other. It will not be evaded or delayed a moment, and it is my sincere belief that the amendments will prevail.

"Thus, sir, the people of your state have the alternative plainly before them. An honorable opportunity presents to join the union. Either they will accede, or they will not. If they accede, the sooner they do it the better. I defy any man to point out, upon any just principles, an advantage that will ensue by delay. There is proof, equal to demonstration, of many disadvantages and dangers that will attend it. On the other hand, if they renounce the union, they prefer danger to safety, poverty to opulence. It is thus that fear makes men blind: To avoid one danger they often rush upon another; and to escape pain, suffer death."

Pittsburgh, August 1,

To Messrs. Bedford and Turnbull, Pittsburgh.

New Madrid, April 14, 1789.

Gentlemen,

THE inclemency of the season, and the precautions necessary for the advantage and security of our party and enterprize, rendered our voyage down the Ohio a long, though not a disagreeable one. We have now been in the Mississippi two months, most of which time has been taken up in visiting the lands from Cape St Comme, on the north, to this place on the south, and westward to the river St. Francois, the general course of which is parallel with the Mississippi, and from 20 to 30 miles distant.

Colonel Morgan, with 19 others, undertook to reconnoitre the lands above, or north of the Ohio: this gave him the earliest possible opportunity of producing his credentials to Don Manuel Peres, governor of the Illinois, who treated him and those who accompanied him with the greatest possible politeness; and their arrival, after their business was known, created a general joy throughout the country, among all ranks of its inhabitants. Even the neighbouring Indians have expressed the greatest pleasure on our arrival, and intentions of settlement.

There is not a single nation or tribe of Indians who claim, or pretend to claim, a foot of land granted to Colonel Morgan. This is a grand matter in favor of our settlement.

The governor very cheerfully supplied our party with every necessary demanded by Colonel Morgan, and particularly with horses and guides to reconnoitre all the lands to the western limits, and from north to south, in the interior country.

In an undertaking of this nature, it is not to be doubted, but different opinions have prevailed amongst us in regard to the most advantageous situation where it was best to establish the first settlement of farmers and planters. A considerable number of reputable French families on the American side of the Illinois, who propose to join us, wished to influence our judgments in favor of a very beautiful situation and country about 12 leagues above the Ohio. A number of American farmers, deputed from Post Vincents, and some others of our party, were delighted with the country opposite to the Ohio, one league back from the river, to which there is access by a rivulet, which empties itself into the Mississippi about 2 and an half, or three miles above the Ohio. Some declared for a situation and very fine country, to which there is a good landing at the highest floods about 9 miles below the Ohio; but after maturely considering every circumstance, and examining the country in this neighbourhood fully, we have united in the resolution to establish our new city, from whence this letter is dated, about 12 leagues below the Ohio, at a place formerly called Lance la Graise, or the Greasy Bend, below the mouth of a river, marked in captain Hutchins map Chepousea or Sound river.

Here the banks of the Mississippi, for a considerable length, are high, dry, and pleasant, and the soil westward to the river St, Francois, is of the most desirable quality for Indian corn, tobacco, flax, cotton, hemp, and indigo, though thought by some too rich for wheat; insomuch, that we verily believe that there is not an acre of it uncultivable, or even indifferent land, within a thousand square miles.

The country rises gradually from the Missippi into fine, dry, pleasant and healthful grounds, superior, we believe, in beauty and quality, to every other part of America.

The limits of our new city of Madrid are to extend four miles south down the river, and two miles west from it, so as to cross a beautiful living deep lake, of the purest spring water, 100 yards wide, and several leagues in length north and south, and emptying itself by a constant rapid, narrow stream through the centre of the city. The banks of this lake, which is called St. Anns, are high, dry, and pleasant: the water deep, clear, and sweet, the bottom a clean sand, free from wood, shrubs, or other vegetables and well stored with fish.

On each side of this delightful lake, streets are to be laid out 100 feet wide, and a road to be continued round it of the same breadth, and the trees are directed to be preserved for ever for the health and pleasure of its citizens.

A street 120 feet wide on the banks of the Mississippi is laid out, and the trees are directed to be preserved for the same purpose.

Twelve acres in a central part of the city are to be reserved in the like manner, and to be ornamented, improved, and regulated by the magistracy of the city for public walks, and forty lots of half an acre each, are appropriated to such public uses as the citizens shall recommend, or the chief magistrate direct; and one lot of 12 acres is to be reserved for the king's use. One city lot of half an acre, and one out lot of five acres, to be a free gift to each of the 600 first settlers.

Our surveyors are now engaged in laying out the city and out lots upon this extensive and approved plan, and in surveying the country into farms of 320 acres each, previous to individuals making any choice or settlement.

These farms, and the conditions of settlement being also upon a plan universally satisfactory, will prevent the endless law suits which different modes in other countries have established, and entailed upon the posterity of the first settlers.

We have built cabins, and a magazine for provisions, &c. and are proceeding to make gardens, and to plough and plant 100 acres of the finest prairies land in the world with Indian corn, some hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, and potatoes.

The timber here differ in some instances from what you have in the middle states of America; yet we have white oaks of an extraordinary great size, tall and straight; also black oaks, mulberry, ash, poplar, parsimons, crab apple in abundance, and larger than ever we saw before, hickory, walnut, locust, and saffafras trees of an extraordinary length and straightness, are common of 24 inches diameter.

The underwood is principally cane and spice.—The timber unknown to you are cypress, pacan, coffee, cucumber, and some others. The cypress grows on the low land along the river, and is equal in quality to white cedar.

We have a fine tract of this in our neighbourhood, which Col. Morgan has directed to be surveyed into lots of a suitable size, to accommodate every farm.

We are pleased with the climate, and have reason to flatter ourselves that we have at last found a country equal to our most sanguine wishes.

Several principle French gentlemen at St. Genvieve, have offered to conduct Col. Morgan, or any person he pleases to send, to as fine iron and lead mines as any in America, within a short day's journey of the Mississippi, and within the bounds of his territory.

It is intended to preserve these for some person or persons of sufficient capital and knowledge to undertake to work them.

Salt springs are said to be dispersed through all the country: as we have this information from the best authority we believe it, but have not visited any.

The banks of the Mississippi for many leagues in extent, commencing 20 odd miles above the Ohio, are a continued chain of limestone; but we have not yet found any in this neighbourhood.

We could mention many other particulars which would be pleasing to our friends, but this would require more time to write and copy, than we can spare from our other necessary employments. We, however add, that a thousand farms are directed to be surveyed, which will soon be executed, for the immediate choice and settlement of all families who shall come here next fall, and that the months of September, October, November, December, and January, are the most proper to arrive here, as the farmers can begin to plough in February, and continue that work until Christmas.

After the surveys are completed, Col. Morgan and Major M'Cully will proceed to New-York, via New-Orleans and Cuba; and Col. Shreeve, Captain Light and Captain Taylor, with all others who conclude to return immediately for their families, will ascend the Ohio, in time to leave Fort Pitt again for this place in October.

Captain Huling undertakes the direction of a number of single men to plant one hundred acres of Indian corn, some tobacco, cotton, flax and hemp. Col. Morgan has supplied him with horses and ploughs, &c. He will be able to build a good house and mill against his father and brothers arrival here next fall.

As not a single person of our whole party, consisting of 76 men, has been sick an hour, nor met with any accident, but on the contrary all enjoy perfect health, and are in high spirits on the discovery of this happy clime and country, we think it needless to mention the name of any one in particular,

We are, Sirs,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) George M'Cully,
John Dodge,
Peter Light,
David Rankin,
John Ward,
John Stewart,
James Rhea.

A true copy,

Samuel Stillman, jun.

The religious professions of a lawyer are perhaps not so common as in many other orders; but there is something in the following extract from a late speech of Mr. Erskine's on the rights of juries, that deserves the attention and imitation of all. "It was the first command," he says, "and council to my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I hope the practice of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain, that the adherence to it has been even a temporal sacrifice; I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point it out as such to my children. [Hibernian Mag.]

☞ The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at Col. Tannehill's.

August 1, 1789.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the

Black & White Smiths Business.

He has furnished himself with a very good horse shoer and country smith, and likewise makes locks, keys, hinges of all sorts, pipe tomahawks, scalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates, polished and unpolished andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and sewers, with all kind of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes crapeing, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans and polishes guns and pistols. As he is determined to do any of the above work on the most reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will engage the attention and favors of the public,

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1789.

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Washington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing House, in which there are two plunging and two shower Baths, and a dressing room annexed to each bathing room; also a common Bath, and a number of houses, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reserved for pasture. Many cures were effected last Season by these Springs. Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs serviceable to the Bath guests has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittsburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT. No. 394, situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different sizes, for sale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the said town the Boat building business in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be supplied at a short notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reasonable terms and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premises; who has for sale at his store at said place, sundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be sold for cash, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, tallow, beeswax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the first day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Washington township, Fayette county, near Redstone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres, and the usual allowance, adjoining the said Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the first quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and an indisputable title given. The premises may be viewed at any time, and the sale made on the premises if required at the day of sale. At the same time will be sold, a number of elegant young horse creatures, some of them the best bred, being part of the estate of Hezekiah Magruder, deceased. by

MARGARET HUTTEN, sole executrix.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. H. BEAUMONT at the importunity of several respectable characters in the town of Pittsburgh and its environs, proposes on Monday next, the 15th instant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-House, in that large and commodious dwelling, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market street, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to deserve by his attention to their service.

He will use his utmost endeavours punctually to procure the newspapers from Philadelphia and other places from whence they may be regularly attainable, for the use and amusement of his customers, and he flatters himself, that by an undertaking hitherto unattempted in this western country, so beneficial to the public at large, and which will tend so much to their entertainment, he will participate in their favors.

By a constant attention to the wishes of his guests, and a uniform desire to please, said Beaumont makes no doubt but that in a short time he will make his Hotel a desirable object to travellers, especially as he has an excellent stable adjacent, well fitted up, and which will be well attended to.

At the Ohio Coffee-House select parties may be furnished with apartments without being intruded on by others; and a few gentlemen may be well accomodated with boarding and lodging at a reasonable rate.

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1789.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of June last, living in Westmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named RICHARD M'CARTNEY, and ROBERT CLOSE. Close is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dress is tow trowsers and a hunting shirt, M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had also a tow hunting shirt, body shirt and trowsers, and striped jacket. It is supposed that they have about five pounds in cash with them. Whoever takes up and secures the above described servants in any gaol, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

A [illegible] to the [illegible] Hayden Blacksmith, of this town [illegible] are requested to settle & pay off their [illegible] from this date, and those who have [illegible] against said estate, are desired to exhibit [illegible] properly attested, within the aforesaid [illegible], to

JOHN GIBSON,
DAVID DUNCAN, } administrators.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1789.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, the 12th of June last, a bright bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, branded on the left shoulder with a small o, a few small saddle marks, her right leg behind rather swelled, a blemish on her left eye, a swith tail, trots remarkably well, and shews English make. It is supposed, by information, that she swam the Monongahela opposite Small's mill. Whoever takes up said Mare and delivers her to John Irwin in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber at his farm shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

DAVID IRWIN.

July 8, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons for this some time past, have broke down the fences around the inclosures belonging to the subscriber, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give him sufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of such unwarrantable conduct, so that they may be brought to suffer the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscri[illegible] ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Exp[illegible]* TISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar [illegible] exceeding a Square are Inserted in Proportion.